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- (54) Cordierite ceramic composition
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SPECIFICATION

- 1. Title of the Invention:
- 25 Cordierite ceramic composition

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2. Scope of Claim for Patent:

A cordierite ceramic composition formed by adding 001 - 10 parts of one species or two species selected from among substances destined to form lanthanum oxide and cerium oxide by being fired to 100 parts of a base component composed of 5 - 17 weight % of MgO, 30 - 53 weight % of Al₂O₃, and 43 - 60 weight % of SiO₂.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention:

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This invention relates to a cordierite ceramic composition which easily fires and manifests low thermal expansion.

Generally, the cordierite (2MgO 2Al₂ 3SiO₂) shows very low thermal expansion over a wide temperature range and possesses an outstanding ability to resist the thermal shock arising from exposure to a sudden temperature change. The cordierite quality ceramics, therefore, have been widely applied to such heat-resisting appliances as kettles and stoves and utensils serving to resist thermal shock as well as honeycomb structures for heat exchangers.

This invention, by causing an cordierite composition formed of MgO, Al_2O_3 , and SiO_2 to contain therein lanthanum oxide, cerium oxide, or a combination, is enabled to facilitate firing of itself and lower the thermal expansion coefficient thereof further.

Specifically, the cordierite quality ceramics of this invention is formed by preparing a base component composed of 5-17% of MgO, 30-53% of Al_2O_3 , and 43-60% of SiO_2 respectively by weight and causing 100 parts of the base component to contain therein 0.01-10 parts of lanthanum oxide, cerium oxide, or a combination thereof.

The cordierite is obtained by firing a compound having a chemical composition approximate closely thereto in a batch mixer. It nevertheless is not easily sintered. It is reported in the literature that the production of a cordierite ceramics of fine quality which is dense in texture and devoid of ability to absorb water requires the range of a firing temperature to be kept within a narrow span of about 20°C. The retention of the range of the firing temperature within such a narrow span, however, is at a disadvantage in not quite

practicable. The disadvantage mentioned above, therefore, is eliminated by adding alumina, zirconia compound, or aluminum titanate, for example, in advance to the compound prepared for the production of the cordierite. While the method of this type has the advantage of allowing the ceramic to be obtained at a low temperature, it is at a disadvantage in suffering the thermal expansion coefficient of the produced ceramics to exceed the magnitude proper for the cordierite.

Generally, a lithium type additive is used for the purpose of enabling the ceramics to acquire a thermal expansion coefficient smaller that the magnitude proper for the cordierite. Since this additive is alkaline in nature and consequently deficient in heat resistance, it inevitably suffers the electric insulating property thereof to be degraded at an elevated temperature.

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This invention, by adding the oxides of lanthanum and cerium, i.e. the elements which are currently least expensive in all the rare earth elements, either singly or in the form of a combination of two or more members to the cordierite composition, makes it possible to obtain easily a cordierite quality ceramics which sinters easily, avoids increasing the thermal expansion coefficient, possesses an ability to resist fire, and induces no degradaation of the electric insulation at an elevated temperature. Thus, this invention permits production of a cordierite quality ceramics possessed of an expected quality.

The cordierite quality ceramics is frequently used at present as modified to the composition of a mullite quality cordierite with a view to overcoming the drawback of inherently restricting the range of sintering temperature. As regards 2MgO ·2Al₂O₃ ·5SiO₂ which is the theoretical composition of cordierite, 2MgO ·3Al₂O₃ ·8SiO₂, 2MgO ·5.7Al₂O₃ ·9.6SiO₂, 2MgO ·

 $4.3\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 7.2\text{SiO}_2$, and $2\text{MgO} \cdot 2.9\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 6\text{SiO}_2$ are concrete examples of the modification. While they improve the heat resistance and exalt the mechanical strength, they induce the firing temperature to rise and render the control thereof difficult.

This invention has the effect of enabling the formulated composition to sinter easily, preventing the thermal expansion coefficient from increasing, and decreasing the expansion coefficient copiously.

Lanthanum and cerium are commercially available as metals, carbonates, chlorides, nitrates, oxalates, bastnaesite type cerium abradants, cellulose chloride type cerium abradants, and bastnaesites (Co, La)(CO₂) besides oxides. They were invariably converted by firing into oxides and could be used similarly. Since chlorides are soluble in water, their formulations require use of ethanol, for example.

Now, this invention will be described below with reference to working examples thereof.

Example 1

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20 Raw materials of varying chemical compositions shown in Table 1 were prepared. They were mixed so as to form the composition of cordierite (2MgO ·2Al₂O₃ ·5SiO₂). In this example, a cordierite type composition was obtained by mixing 64 parts of Korean kaolin, 10 parts of Motoyamakibushi clay, 25 12 parts of talc, and 15 parts of basic magnesium carbonate.

Table 1 Chemical composition of SiO ₂ TiO ₂ Al ₂ O ₃ Fe SiO ₂ TiO ₂ Al ₂ O ₃ Fe Celutriation) 45.87 0.08 38.01 0.01 0.01 0.029 0.01 0.05 0.029 0.029 0.029 0.05						
an kaolin triation) yamakibushi 51.31 0.91 30.71 triation) c magnesium o kaolin triation) o kaolin triation) decrease triation) 62.68 0.04 - 0.08 38.01 30.71 - 0.29 - 0.29 - 0.05 - 0.05 - 0.05 - 0.05 - 0.05 - 0.06	of	raw material	nsed	(in weight	t %)	
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rriation) triation) 62.68 - 0.98 0 1)2 0.04 - 0.98	4 0.42	80.0	60.0	0.50	0.83	13.98
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friation) 62.68 - 0.98 0 0 0.04 - 0.98 0		0.14	0.08	2.29	0.54	13.50
(4) (a) (b) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c						
0.04 -		0.54	27.73	0.38	68.0	96.9
6	}	19.0	65.30	I	ı	31.98
c						
	60.0					
$Al_2O_3 \cdot 3H_2O$ 0.02 - 65.1 0.	1 0.01	1		ı	0.29	34.60

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A compound, $2\text{MgO } 3\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ SiO₂, composed of 69.3% of Kongo kaolin, 10.8% of Kaerume clay, 13.0% of talc, and 6.9% of Mg(OH)₂ and a compound, $2\text{MgO } 5\text{Al}_2\text{O}_37\text{SiO}_2$, composed of 40.4% of Kongo kaolin, 40.4% of Kaerume clay, 5.7% of talc, 5.7% of Mg(OH)₂, and 7.8% of Al₂O₃ $3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ were formulated.

These compounds were fired in an electric furnace of a SiC quality exothermic element at 1300°C for one hour to synthesize cordierites, pulverized to not more than about 20 meshes with a mechanical mortar, and wet attrited in a hot mill for 24 hours to obtain master samples.

Neat compounds obtained by directly drying the compounds mentioned above were used were used as master samples.

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 La_2O_3 (having an assay of 99.98%) was used as lanthanum oxide and CeO_2 (having an assay of 99.9%) as cerium oxide.

Cordierite quality ceramic compositions were obtained by adding these oxides in amounts of 0.01 - 10 arts each to 100 parts of the base component, mixing and attriting them in a hot mill for 24 hours. In the case of neat compounds, the weights of such compounds reduced to a state free from loss of weight by firing were taken as 100 parts.

These powders were each compressed under 750 kg/cm² to form a disc measuring 28 mm in diameter and about 3 mm in thickness. The produced discs were placed in an electric furnace of a SiC quality exothermic substance and fired to a prescribed temperature for one hour. The results are shown in Table 2.

Table 2

Sample	Base component	Additive	Range of firing	Thermal expansion
No.	(in weight %)	(parts by weight)	temperature (°C)	en
	MgO · Al ₂ O ₃ · SiO ₂	La ₂ 0 ₃		(Room temperature -
1	13.8 34.8 51.4	0	1300 = 5	18
	(2MgO 2Al ₂ O ₃ 5SiO ₂			· T
	synthesis)			
2	13.8 34.8 51.4	0.01	1300 = 5	1.9
	(2MgO 2Al ₂ O ₃ 5SiO ₂			1
	synthesis)			
3	13.8 34.8 51.4	0.25	1250 - 1280	1
	(2MgO ·2Al ₂ O ₃ ·5SiO ₂			
	synthesis)			
4	13.8 34.8 51.4	0.5	1250 - 1300	1.7 - 1.8
	(2MgO 2Al ₂ O ₃ 5SiO ₂			
	synthesis)			
5	13.8 34.8 51.4	0.75	1230 - 1280	1
	(2MgO 2Al ₂ O ₃ 5SiO ₂	•		
	synthesis)			
9	13.8 34.8 51.4	1.0	1250 - 1300	1.7
	(2MgO 2Al ₂ O ₃ 5SiO ₂			
	synthesis)			
7	13.8 34.8 51.4	1.5	1250 - 1300	1.7
	(2MgO 2Al ₂ O ₃ 5SiO ₂			
	synthesis)			

Table 2 (continued)

		(מסמיוריייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייי	(D) D) T	
Sample	ш	Additive	Range of firing	Thormal Thornal
. ON	(in weight %)	(parts by weight)	temperature (°C)	coefficient
	() () () () () () () () () ()	((Room temperature -
	MgO AL203 15102	La ₂ O ₃		960°C × 10-6)
∞	13.8 34.8 51.4	2.0	1230 - 1300	17
	(2MgO 2Al ₂ O ₃ 5SiO ₂			• •
	synthesis)			
6	13.8 34.8 51.4	2.5	1230 - 1300	17
	(2MgO 2A1203 5SiO2			•
	synthesis)			
10	13.8 34.8 51.4	5.0	1230 - 1300	20
	$(2MgO \cdot 2Al_2O_3 \cdot 5SiO_2)$			0,1
	synthesis)			
11	13.8 34.8 51.4	7.5	1230 - 1300	20 - 21
	$(2MgO \cdot 2AI_2O_3 \cdot 5SiO_2)$			17 - 07
	synthesis)			
12	13.8 34.8 51.4	10.0	1250 - 1300	21
	(2MgO ·2Al ₂ O ₃ ·5SiO ₂			1
	synthesis)			
13	13.8 34.8 51.4	15.0	1280 - 1300	25
	(2MgO 2Al ₂ O ₃ 5SiO ₂)
	synthesis)			

(Note) In a sample allowing persistent water absorption, the range of firing temperature may be lower than the lower limit thereof.

Then, the results of the addition of CaO_2 to a synthetic substrate are shown in Table 3.

The conditions for results of the addition of CeO_2 to synthetic substrates are shown in Table 3. (The conditions for this addition are the same as those in Table 2.).

	Thormal Carre	coefficient	(Room temperature -	300 C × 10°)	۲•۱		17 10	7.1 - 1.8		0 -	1./ - I.8			8.1 - 1.8			١٠٥ - ١٠٠		1 7 20	02 1	
	Range of firing	temperature $(^{\circ}C)$		1	0001		1230 - 1290			1250 - 1280			1230 - 1290			1240 - 1300			1250 - 1300		
Table 3	Additive	(parts by weight)	CeO ₂	0.01	ı		0.25			10	•		1.5			5.0			10.0		
	Base component	(in weight %)	MgO · Al ₂ O ₃ · SiO ₂	13.8 34.8 51.4	(2MgO 2Al ₂ O ₃ 5SiO ₂	synthesis)	13.8 34.8 51.4	(2MgO 2Al ₂ O ₃ 5SiO ₂	synthesis)	13.8 34.8 51.4	(2MgO 2Al ₂ O ₃ 5SiO ₂	synthesis)	13.8 34.8 51.4	(2MgO 2Al ₂ O ₃ 5SiO ₂	synthesis)	13.8 34.8 51.4	(2MgO ·2Al ₂ O ₃ ·5SiO ₂	synthesis)	13.8 34.8 51.4	(2MgO 2Al ₂ O ₃ 5SiO ₂	synthesis)
	Sample	No.		14			15			16			17			18			19		

Table 4 shows the results obtained under varying conditions.

		eapams ton ient	(Room temperature -	21	17		10	C•1		000	70		10			3.0	2	28	0
	Thermal	coefficient	(Room temper	3															
	Range of firing	temperature (°C)		1420 + 5			1280 - 1350			1290 - 1340			1280 - 1350			1400°C + 5		1300 - 1370	
Table 4	Additive	(parts by weight)		0			La ₂ O ₃ 1.5			CeO ₂ 1.5			La ₂ O ₃ 0.75	CeO ₂ 0.75	-	0		La ₂ O ₃ 0.75	CeO ₂ 0.75
	Base component	(in weight %)	$MgO \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot SiO_2$	7.3 35.3 55.4	(2MgO ·3Al ₂ O ₃ ·8SiO ₂	synthesis)	7.3 35.3 55.4	(2MgO ·3Al ₂ O ₃ ·8SiO ₂	synthesis)	7.3 35.3 55.4	(2MgO ·3Al ₂ O ₃ ·8SiO ₂	synthesis)	7.3 35.3 55.4	(2MgO ·3Al ₂ O ₃ ·8SiO ₂	synthesis)	8.0 50.4 41.6	(2MgO 5Al ₂ O ₃ 7SiO ₂)	8.0 50.4 41.6	(2MgO 5Al ₂ O ₃ 7SiO ₂)
	Sample	No.		20			21	-		22			23	-		24		25	

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(continued
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Tab.

Sample	Base component	Additive	Range of firing	Thermal expansion
No.	(in weight %)	(parts by weight)	temperature $(^{\circ}C)$	ien
				(Room temperature -
	MgO · Al ₂ O ₃ · SiO ₂			$960^{\circ}C \times 10^{-6}$
76	6.5 47.0 46.5	0	1420 + 5	3.5
	(2MgO 5.7Al ₂ O ₃ 9.6SiO ₂)			
27	6.5 47.0 46.5	La ₂ O ₃ 0.75	1330 - 1390	3.3
	$(2MgO \cdot 5.7Al_2O_3 \cdot 9.6SiO_2)$	CeO ₂ 0.75		
28	9.3 35.3 55.4	0	1400°C - 5	21
	(2MgO ·3Al ₂ O ₃ ·8SiO ₂			
	Neat compounds)			
29	9.3 35.3 55.4	La ₂ O ₃ 1.5	1250 - 1340	20
	(2MgO 3Al ₂ O ₃ 8SiO ₂			
	Neat compounds)			
30	9.3 35.3 55.4	CeO ₂ 1.5	1270 - 1350	20
	(2MgO ·3Al ₂ O ₃ ·8SiO ₂			
	Neat compounds)			

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Abase obtained by adding a synthetic mullite (consisting of 26.05% of SiO_2 , 71.06% of Al_2O_3 , 0.72% of Fe_2O_3 , 0.333333% of CaO, 0.13% of MgO, 0.19% of K_2O , and 0.45% of Na_2O and manifesting fire resistance, SK, 38, and thermal expansion coefficient of 0.455% at temperatures in the range of room temperature -1600°C) to the synthetic cordierite, 3MgO $2Al_2O_3$ $5SiO_2$ obtained in Example 1 was tested in the same manner as in Example 1. The results are shown in Table 5.

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	Thermal expansion	coefficient	(Room temperature -	$960^{\circ}C \times 10^{-6}$	23		23		24	
		Range of firing	temperature (°C)		1280 - 1350		1310 - 1370		1350 - 1400	
Table 3		Additive	(parts by weight)		La ₂ 0 ₃ 0.75	CeO 0.75	La ₂ 0 ₃ 0.75	CeO 0.75	$La_2O_3 0.75$	CeO 0.75
		in weight %)	3A1 ₂ O ₃ 2SiO ₂		5		10		30	
		Base component (in	2MgO 2Al ₂ O ₃ 5SiO ₂		56		06		01	
		ļ	Sample	NO.	CM-5		CM-10		CM-30	

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Cerium carbonate (a product of Shin-etsu Chemical Industry Co., Ltd. Having an assay of 99.9%) and bastnaesite (yielded in California, containing about 50% of CeO₂, and showing discernible lines of CeO₂ and CeLa₂O₃F₂ in X-ray dispersion) were selected as cerium sources and each added similarly in an amount of 0.1 part to 100 parts of the mullite quality cordierite synthesized from the formula of 2MgO · $3Al_2O_3$ 8SiO₂ in Example 1. The produced blends were tested to determine the ranges of firing temperature and the thermal expansion coefficients (room temperature - 960°C). The results were respectively 1280 -1370°C and 1.9 × 10⁻⁶ in the case of cerium carbonate and 1260 -1320°C and 1.8 × 10⁻⁶ in the case of bastnaesite as compared with the data of 1420°C \pm 5°C and 2.1 × 10⁻⁵ obtained in the case of a control (omitting the use of the additives).

Example 4

Cordierite ceramic compositions of varying formulas were prepared by following the procedure of Example 1 with necessary modifications to obtain samples for firing. The results are shown in Table 6.

			_										$\overline{}$													$\overline{}$
	Thermal	expansion	coefficient	(room	temperature	- 960°C, × 10 ⁻⁶)	21			1.9			1.8				1.7				1.7			1.7		
	Water	absorption	(%)			=	8.1			0.0			5.3				0.0				8.2			0.0		
	Amount	added	(%)				0			La ₂ O ₃ 2.0	CeO ₂ 2.0		0				La ₂ O ₃ 3.0	CeO ₂ 1.0			0			La_2O_3 1.0	CeO ₂ 1.5	
Table 6	Firing	temperature	(၁၄)				1350			1350			1350				1350			-	1350			1350		
	MgO:Al ₂ O ₃ :SiO ₃	(molar ratio)					2:276:5.57			2:276:5.57			2: 273: 5.60				2: 273: 5.60				2:209:5.21			2:209:5.21		
г	material	nsed					Kaolin,	talc,	A1 ₂ 0 ₃	Kaolin,	talc,	A1 ₂ 0 ₃	Kaolin,	talc,	A1 ₂ 0 ₃ ,	Kaerume clay	Kaolin,	talc,	Al ₂ 0 ₃ ,	Kaerume clay	Kaolin,	talc,	$Mg(OH)_2$	Kaolin,	talc,	Mg(OH) ₂
	Sample	symbol					BCr-11			BCr-11			BCr-12				BCr-12				BCr-13			BCr-13		

Table 6 (continued)

Thermal	expansion	coefficient	(room	temperature	- 960°C, × 10 ⁻⁶)	20				1.9				1.8		1.9		1.9			1.8		
Water	absorption	(%)				13.2				0.0				5.3		0.2		8.6			0.0		
Amount	added	(%)				0				La ₂ O ₃ 4.0	CeO ₂ 2.0			0		La ₂ O ₃ 4.0	CeO ₂ 4.0	0			La ₂ O ₃ 2.0		
Firing	temperature	(၁၀)				1350				1350				1350		1350		1350			1350		
material MgO:Al ₂ O ₃ :SiO ₃	(molar ratio)					2:298:8.05				2: 298: 8.05				ı		1		•		2			
	nsed					Kaolin,	talc,	Mg(OH) ₂ ,	Kaerume clay	Kaolin,	talc,	Mg(OH)2,	Kaerume clay	Synthesis	(one company)	Synthesis	(one company)	Synthesis	(eight	company)	Synthesis	(eight	company)
Sample	symbol					BCr-4				BCr-4				CT-0		CT-0		C'T-0			C.I-0		

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The base components having a MgO content, a Al_2O_3 content, and a SiO_2 content deviate from the respective ranges, 5 - 17 weight % 30 - 53 weight %, and 43 - 60 weight %, designated in the Scope of Claim for Patent copiously contained minerals other than the cordierite and mullite minerals and could not be expected to attain stabilization in the property of heat resistance and the thermal expansion.

The base components containing lanthanum and cerium in an amount of not more than 0.01 part or in an amount of not less than 10 parts respectively as reduced to oxide were not found substantially to enlarge the scope of firing temperature or improve the property of thermal expansion. Typical compositions demonstrating this fact are shown in Table 7.

	Thermal expansion coefficient	(Room temperature - $960^{\circ}\text{C} \times 10^{-6}$)	27,	35	39
	Range of firing temperature (°C)		1210 ± 10	1300 ± 10	1350 土 10
Table 7	Additive (parts by weight)	La ₂ 0 ₃	$La_2O_2 10$	La ₂ O ₂ 10	La_2O_2 10
	<pre>Base component (in weight %)</pre>	MgO · Al ₂ O ₃ · SiO ₂	20.0 25.0 55.0	4.5 33.5 62.0	5.0 53.0 42.0
	Sample No.		31	32	33

A sample obtained by adding 1.5 weight parts of La_2O_3 and 0.30 weight part of $Ce_2(CO_2)_3$ 5H₂O to a mullite quality cordierite neat base, 2MgO 3Al₂7SiO₂ showed a range of firing temperature of 1280 - 1370°C, a thermal expansion coefficient of 3.8 \times 10⁻⁶ (room temperature - 960°C), and a Tc number of 710°C.

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⑩ 日本国特許庁 (JP)

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るコ・ディエライト磁器組成物

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図出

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・発明の名称

コーデイニリイト質疑路組成物

特許請求の範囲

MgO 5~17直发%、Alz Ox 30~53 取職%、SiOx 43~60重量%よりたる基礎成 分100部に対し、採放によつてランタン酸化物。 セリウム酸化物となるもののうちから/殖又は2 **伸を選んでQO/~ / O 部添加してたるコーディエ** ライト質磁話組成物。

3. 発明の詳紙を説明

本労明は焼成が容易で、しかも低影虫にである コーティエライト演出器組成物に関する。

一般にコーデノエライト(AMgO・AMla Ua

38iOa)は広い温度範囲に亘つて、大変低い熱度 派を示するのであり、急盗を改没変化を与えた時 30然町琴に対しすぐれた経花生をもつ。 このため コーディエライト質磁器は、熱交換品のハニカム 関海体をはじめ、カマ、ストープ等の財熱材料、 財際収益材料として広く利用されている。

本発明は上記 MgO、Al₂O₃ 、 5iO₂ よりなる コーディエフィト超成に対し、酸化リンタン、 殴化セリウム、又はとれらを組合わせて育有させ るととによつて、災心を容易にし、しかも無膨張 係数を一層小さくすることができる。

すなわち、不発明コーディエライト質磁器は重 出%にMgU 5~17%、Al2O; 30~53%、 SiOz 43~40%ようたる基本収分と、数益本 成分100部に対し001~10部添加含有させた ランタン酸化物、セジウム酸化物又はこれらの無 合わせからなる。

コーディニフィトはその化学組成に近い配合物 をパッチ内にて焼収することにより得られるが、 **党結しにくいものである。文献によれば、祖政が** 救密で吸水性のない良質なコーディエフィト磁器 を得るには、焼成温度の範囲を20℃以内程度に 決く保つことが必要であるこされている。 しかし 焼成温度の範囲を狭く深持するととは実施したく い久点がある。そこで、ユーデイエツイトを得る ための配合物中に、アルミナ、ジルコニア化合物

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やサクン酸アルミニウム等を加えるととにより、 上配の欠点を解消している。とれらの方法は低温 で母弱が得られる利点を有する反面、熱 膨張保数 がコーディニフィト 本米の値より大きくなる欠点 をもつた。

一般にはコーデインライト本来の熱影源保数より小さい気を切るためにリチューム系の添加剤が用いられているが、アルカリ件で耐火性に乏しく、 高温にかける電気絶殺性が劣化してしまう。

本祭明はコーデイエライト組成に対し、希上類
不器中現在最も低碳なリンリン、セリウムの既化
物を単独又は一種組合わせて添加することにより、
焼枯が容易でしかも熱膨毀な増大することとな
く、耐火性があり、高温の寛気絶縁を低下させな
いコーディエクイト質磁器が容易に得られる組成
物についてであり、所収のコーディエリィト質磁器が符られる。

コーデイエッイ・磁器はその本来の規結品皮証 囲が挟い欠点をカバーするため、現在ほとんどム ツイ・ヴョーディッイトの組成にして用いられる (3)

5なコーディエッイトの組皮(2MKO・2A12 O2・5SIO2)となるように混合する。本例では朝鮮カオリン(水ひ物)64部、小山木節粘土(水ひ物)10部、指石(大石機座)12部、塩基佐炭酸マグネシウム!5部を混合し、コーディエライト生闘合物とした。

ととが多い。例えばコーデイエウイトの駅前起成である 2MgO・2Al, Oz・5SiO, に対して 2MgO・3Al, Oz・96SiO, 、2MgO・57Al, Oz・96SiO, 、2MgO・43Al, Oz・92SiO, 2MgO・29Al, Oz・6SiO, をおiO, 等である。とれらは削熱性が向上し、壊壊的強度も大となる反面燃放温度が強くなり制御が飛躍となる。

本特許はこれらの関合を放に対しては焼結を容易にし、しかも無影張保致の増大を防止し、より 膨張保数を小さくする効果がある。

ランタン、セリッムは酸化物以外に市販では金は、炭酸塩、塩化物、硝酸塩、シュウ酸塩、バストネサイト (Co、La) (CO、)をから、これらは焼放によっていずれも酸化物となる。これらは焼放によっていずれも酸化物となるため網合にはエタノール等を使用した。

次に本発明の実施例を説明する。 実施例/

男/炎に示す化学成分の各級料を用意し、これ

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	-	故。	/表 使月	日原料の化	グロタ(五盘%)	/G0	K21	\supset	Iglas
		8 i 🔾	TiO,	Λ1 ₂ O ₃	Fe ₂ O ₂	CaO /	MgO	K, O	Na ₂ O	J.g. J.oss
树酔カオリ: (水ひ物)	/	45.87	008	38.01	041	0.67	021	039	0.50	1399
本山木館 柗 (水ひ物)	£	51.31	091	3071	1.28	0.42	0.22	0.81	0.25	1413
治 (大石提系	 [])	59.76		0.29	006	C 2 4	3286			624
塩 茲性 炭をマグネンツム	₹	0.05		005		0.21	4206	0.	ο <u>2</u>	5643
金叫カオリ (水ひ物)	v "	4487		3 8.24	0.42	0.08	009	0.50	083	13.98
蛙 日 花 (水ひ物)	±	49.01		31.96	1.38	G/4	0.08	229	0.54	1350
滑 :	6	6268		098	. 032	O. 5 4	27.73	03.8	0.39	696
Mg(OH)2		0.04		<u>a</u>	09	0.67	63.30			31.98
Al ₂ O ₃ · 3i	5 O	002		65./	001	<u> </u>			0.29	3%60

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また分別カオリン693%、粧目粘土/08%、 対わ/30%、Mg(OII)。69%の 2MgO・ 3A12 03.88102、全肉カオリン404%、蛙目 粘土404%、消石57%、Mg(OH)2 57%、 A12 03・3H2 0 2 8 %の 2MgO・5A12 03・78102 の調合を行つた。

これらはノ300℃、ノhr、SiC質発熱体 電気短で焼成してコーディエツィトを合成し、機 被乳鉢で約20メッシュ以下としたものポットで ル中で24hr級式懸砕して基本試料とした。

- 方前記割合物のまま乾燥した生器取弱合 しての表不供料も準備した。

フンタン酸化物として LazOz (純皮タタタ外)、 セリウム酸化物として CcOz (純皮タタタ%) を用 いた、

これらは該基礎成分 / 0 0 部に対し QC / ~ / 0 部級 加して、ポットミル中で 2 4 hr 混合爆砕し、コーディエッイト 磁器 組成物を得た。 生間合物の場合は、その疑蚊被量のない状態物とした 重をもつて / 0 0 部とした。

とれらの宏末をクタの数で加圧して空径28m、 厚さ約3mの円板で成形し、SiC 質亮熱体電気点 内に入れ、所定の温度に/hr 焼成した。結果は第 2 表に示す。

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K F;	基本成分(重量多) MgO Al ₂ C ₃ , SiO ₂	形亦物(重量部) La, Oj	規以為度範囲 (℃)	焼 厚 浜 印 数 (空温~9 K O で ×/ G ー を
/	(2MgO·2A1:03·58iO3)	O	/300=s	1.9
.2		0.07	•	*
2	•	0.25	1250~1280	:
4		. a.s	1250~1300	1.7~1.8
5	••	6.7.5	1230~1280	
٤ !	*	1.0	1250~1300	. 1.7
7	*	13	. ,	•
	•	26	1230~1300	4
7	•	25	,	*
10	•	<i>5.0</i> .	•	20
//	*	7.5	*	20~2/
12		100	1250~1300	2/
<u>ځ</u> کې	•	. 15.0	1280~1300	25.

焼 成 島 段 類 囲 は 吸 水 平 Q O 2 % 以 下 を 示 す 温 度 で あ ろ。

次に CeO. の合成素地に対しての級加の結果を 第3表に示す。(条件は第2表に同じ)

第3卷

其科	に卒収分(数量%) MgO Al ₂ O ₂ SiO ₂	添加物(育量部) CcO₂	烷成延度範囲 (°C)	然 彦 張 保 牧 (空呂~9 6 0°C ×/ 0 - °)
14	(2MgO · 2A+1-0, · 58i0z)	0.07	/300±3	1.9
15		0.2.5	1.230~1290	7.7~1.8
16.	•	10	1250~1280	. *
17	•	1. 5	1230~1290	
18.	•	s v	1240~1300	1.8~1.9
19		120	1250~1300	1.7~20

邓4天は領人の条件の場合の特果を示す。

郊ッ安

战料	基性成分(數量%) MgO Al ₂ O ₃ SiO ₂	· 添加物(五鱼形)	焼成器底範囲 (℃)	勝 服 原 界 数 (空器~940℃ ×/0~8)
20	(ŽMR O · ŽA J J O · 8 S J O ·)		/#20±5 ··	2/
21	•	La: 03 /5	1280~1350	1.9
22	•	CeO ₂ /.5	1290~1340	20
23	•	La2 O1 075 CcO2 075	/280~/350	19
24	8.0 504 4/.6 (2MgO-5Al, O, -7SiO,)	0	/400°C±5	30
23	•	L2: 0; 075 CeO; 275	1300~1370	28
26	65 470 465 (2MgO·57Al2O2·966iO2)	. 0	1420+5	3.5
27	•	La ₂ O ₂ G75 CcO ₂ G75	/330~/370	3.3
28	9.3 35.3 55.4 (2MgO·3A1,0,085;0,生調合)	C	1400°C=5	2/
29	•	La, 0, 15	1250~1340	20
30	*	CeO ₂ /3 ·	1270~1350	20

头脑约2

突然例 / の 2MgO・2Al 2 O3 ・58iO2 の合成コ・
デイユライトに対し、合成ムライト(8iO2 24.05%.
Al 2 O3 フ / O 6 %、Fc2 O3 Q フ 2 %、 CnO
Q 3 3 %、 MgO Q / 3 %、 K2 O Q / 9 %、 Na2 O
Q 4 5 %、 對火度 S K 3 8 番以上、宣伝ー / C O O
C の然野選挙 Q 4 5 5 %) を添加した影响について同様の試験を行つた。結果を第 5 表に示す。

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终5贵

Ĺ		五年四台	(武鼠%)		焼成温皮瓷园	熱膨張保故	
L	試料寄号	2Mg (1 · 2A1, 0, · 58 i 0,	3A12 03 .28102	添加物(重量部)	(°c)	(空雄~9 6 0°C)	
. [OM-s	95	\$	Le ₂ O ₁ 275 CeO 275	1280~1350	23	
	CH-/0	90	10.	•	1310~1370		
1	CM-30	70	30	•	1330~1400	24	

事務仍 3

火焰炉 4

各型の助合によるコーディエライト母器組成物 を実施例/に応じて副製して焼成試験体を作成した。 結果を第6数に示す。

QS

男6世	¥ .				•	
試引記号	使用原料	MgO:Al, Q; :SiQ; (モル北)	知成温度 (C)	表 加 物 (お)	吸水率 (%)	京文/088°
BC:-//	タオリン (名) も Al : O; .	2:276:557	13.50	G	2.1	ż/
•		•	1350	CeO ₂ 20		1. 4
801-/2	カデリン 前 人」O。 近日粘土	2:27.1:560	•	0	2.2	1.8
•	•	•	•	1 a 2 U 3 3 U C a O 2 / O	ao	1.7
BCr-/3	カポリン Mg (Oil)*	2:209:52/	•	0	8.2	1.7
•	•	•	•	L=20, 10 C=0, 15	00	1.7
BCr-4	カオノン 荷 Mg(OFI), 森目粘土	2:298:805		0	/32	20
•		•	•	f. a ₂ O ₃ 40 CoO ₂ 20	0.0	. 1.9
CT-O	7以会成战			o	5.3	
•	•	 .	•	Lag Ua	0.2	1. 4
C'T – O	(8 #L))			0	9. 8	
•	1_1		<u> </u>	La, O, 20	ao	1.8

突進例が

特許商求の転近に記載のMgO 5~17重量%、Al, Ox 30~53底金%、SiOx 43~60 配量 労の範囲に入らに基礎取分はコーディエライト、 ムフィトの鉱物以外の転物が多くなり、耐熱性と 熱路機の安定化は復まれない。

一方活加するランタン、セリワム社政化物に換算して00/部よりがない場合又は10部よりが い場合ともにほとんど鼠皮温度範囲の拡大と伝影 磁性に対する改元がみられない。一列を勢つ表に 示す。

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第7表

# #- #a	MgO 莊	华政分(AJ ₂ O ₃	AI呈彩) SiO ₂	恋加物(頭最部)	焼皮湿皮範囲 (℃)	然 彭 坂 係 敬 (安/// マ // マ // マ // マ // マ //)
3/	20.0	250	\$5.0	La ₂ O ₂ /O	/2/0±/0	27
32	4.5	335	620		/3001/0	3.5
3.3	5.0	53.0	¥20	4	/350±/0	39

実施例る

2MRO・3 * 1 * 0 3 · 7 8 i 0 * であるム 9 イト 質コーディエフィト生素地に La * 0 3 / 3 重量部 と Cc * (CO *) 3 · 3 H * O 3 O 重量部 添加したもの は接近 出度範囲 / 2 8 0 ~ / 3 7 0 ℃、熱膨 研 係 数 2 8 × / 0 ^{- 6} (選出 ~ 9 6 0 ℃)、 Tc 値 7 / 0 ℃を示した。

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